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# PATENT SPECIFICATION



Application Date: May 19, 1920. No. 13,827/20.

160,098

Complete Accepted: Mar. 17, 1921.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

### Improvements in Drying Racks.

We, FREDERICK GEORGE SLIPP and HENRY WALTER TINSON, British subjects, trading as Tinson, Slipp & Company, of 136, Old Street, Finsbury, in the County of London, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

10 Our invention relates to collapsable drying racks and has for its object to provide a rack of this kind which is of simple construction, and which is designed to accommodate domestic articles  
15 of various sizes and shapes, such as plates, saucers or dishes.

A collapsable plate rack for use in photography has before been proposed, wherein two vertical folding side frames,  
20 hinged at the side of a trough, carry horizontal projections which separate the articles to be drained and are fixed to, or are integral with, the said side frames, the construction allowing of accommodat-  
25 ing articles of only one particular size; horizontal struts between the two said side frames are employed to keep them in position.

According to our invention the projec-  
30 tions separating the articles to be drained are vertical and carried by pivoted horizontal bars extending the entire length of the trough and each supported between the two ends of the trough and near its  
35 sides. The centre of gravity of the bars, with the vertical projections thereon, and the axes of the pivots are not in the same vertical plane, so that the rack remains in the open position due to the action of  
40 gravity without the aid of struts.

With this construction when the rack is to be used the two sets of vertical projections which are preferably in the form

of pins or dowels are turned into the upright position and are then ready to  
45 receive and support plates and other articles which are placed over the trough and between the opposite dowels of the two series. Any drainings from the plates or other articles fall into the trough,  
50 whence they can be subsequently emptied. When the rack is not required for use, the two sets of pins or dowels are turned downwards and inwards, this being rendered possible by the fact that the  
55 dowels of the two sets are displaced or staggered relatively to each other. The rack thus occupies a relatively small space and is very compact when not in use.

To enable the invention to be fully  
60 understood, we will describe it by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a part sectional side view of a drying rack constructed according  
65 to the invention.

Figure 2 is a plan of the rack.

Figure 3 is a transverse vertical section thereof, and

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3  
70 but shewing the rack in the folded position.

*a* indicates the trough or receptacle which serves to receive the drainings from the articles to be dried, the said trough  
75 being preferably composed of a rectangular side frame of wood with a bottom of sheet zinc or other suitable metal. *c* indicates one series of vertical pins, pegs or dowels and *d* the other series, each  
80 of these series being secured to, and carried by, a horizontal bar *e* of wood. Each of the bars *e* is made of a length such that it can fit snugly within the  
85 length of the trough *a* to the ends of which it is pivoted as indicated at *f*. As

[Price 1/-]

the pins or dowels *d*.

When the drying rack is to be used, the series of pins or dowels *c* and *d* are turned into the upright position shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, and the article, such as the plate *g* shewn in broken lines, Figure 3, can be placed and supported over the trough and in the spaces between the adjacent pins *c* and *d* of the two series. The water from the plates or other articles drains downwards and is collected in the trough or receptacle *a* from which it can be subsequently emptied.

The pins on both sides will remain in the vertical position until collapsed by hand, due to the action of gravity as hereinbefore explained.

When the rack is no longer required for use, the pins *c* and *d* are turned downwards and inwards in the direction of the arrows Figure 3, and into the position shewn in Figure 4, in which position the rack occupies a relatively small space.

A rack constructed as above described possesses a number of advantages in practice, chief amongst which may be mentioned the fact that it is portable, is compact and can be placed in any position, say, on a table most convenient for its use.

Having now particularly described and

tion, and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. A drying rack of the kind herein referred to characterized by a trough, horizontal bars extending the entire length of the trough and each pivoted to the two ends of the trough and near the sides thereof, and vertical projections on the said bars, serving to separate the articles to be dried, substantially as hereinbefore described.

2. A drying rack as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the projections are in the form of two series of pins, dowels or the like, the pins or dowels of one series being displaced relatively to those of the other, substantially as hereinbefore described.

3. A drying rack as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the projections are so arranged as to maintain the vertical or open position by the action of gravity, substantially as hereinbefore described.

4. A portable drying rack constructed as herein described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

Dated the 19th day of May, 1920.

G. F. REDFERN & Co.,  
15, South Street, Finsbury, E.C. 2, and  
10, Gray's Inn Place, W.C. 1,  
Agents for the Applicants.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale]

Fig.1

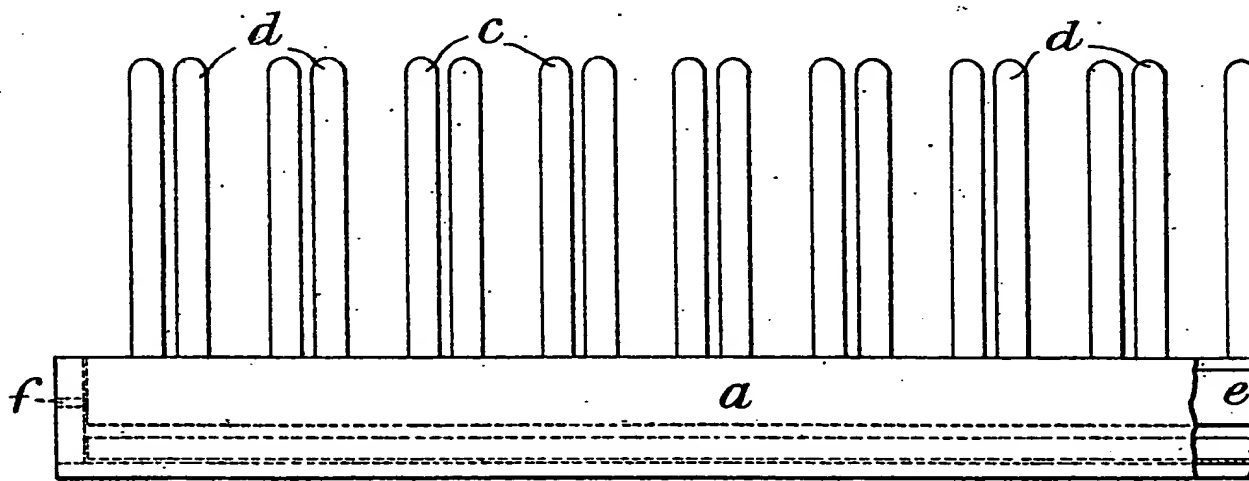


Fig.2.

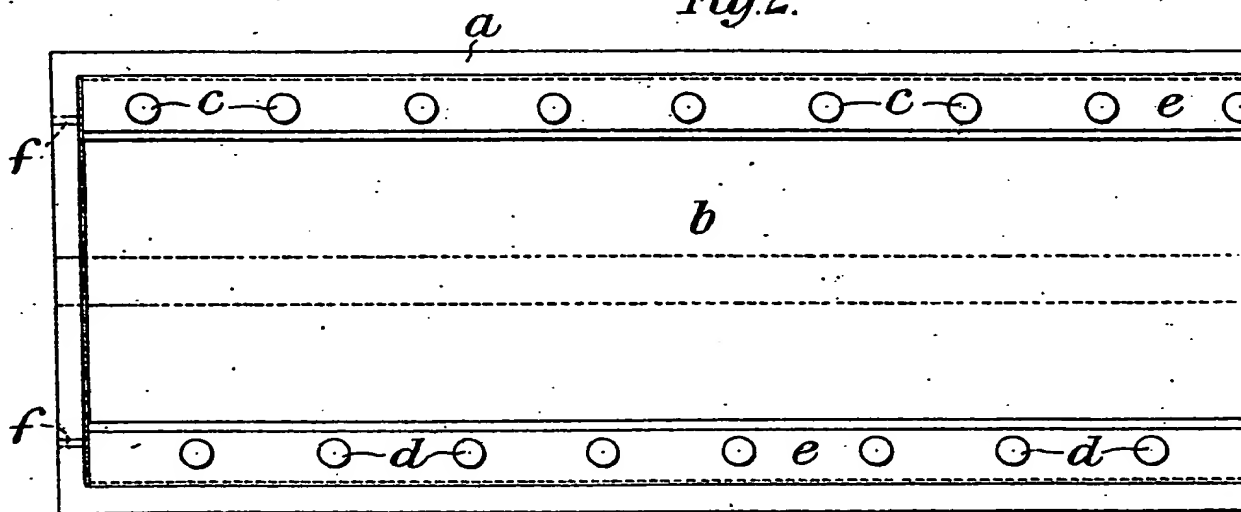


Fig.3

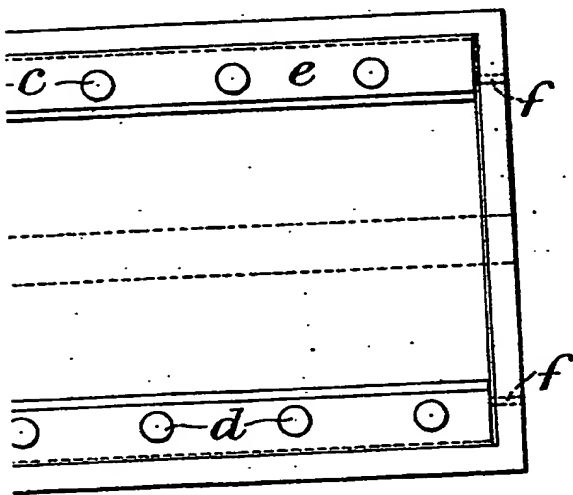
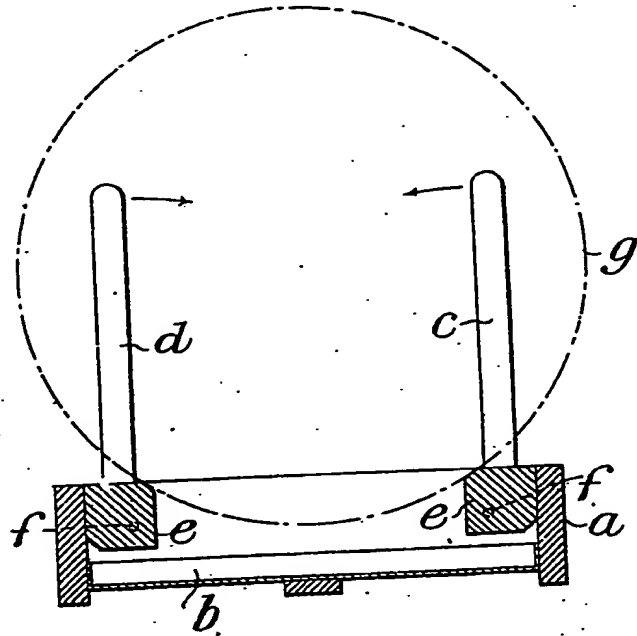
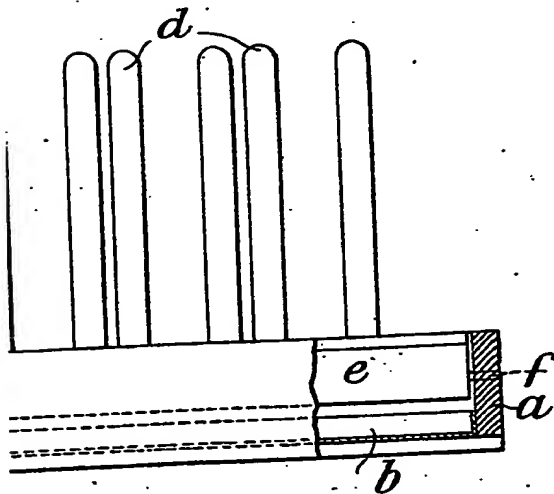
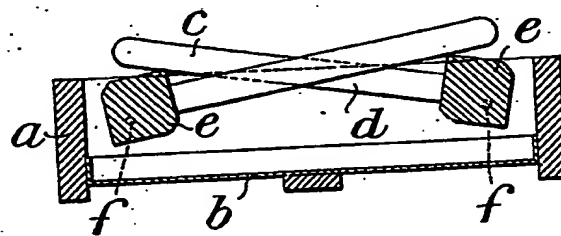


Fig.4



Malby & Sons, Photo-Litho

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Fig. 1.

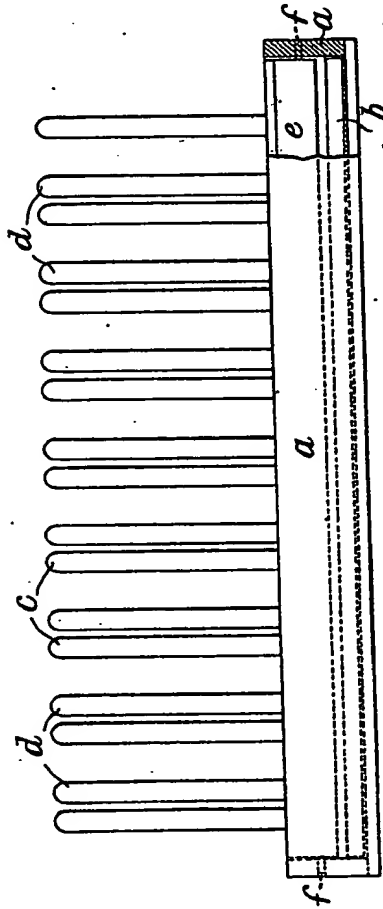


Fig. 2.

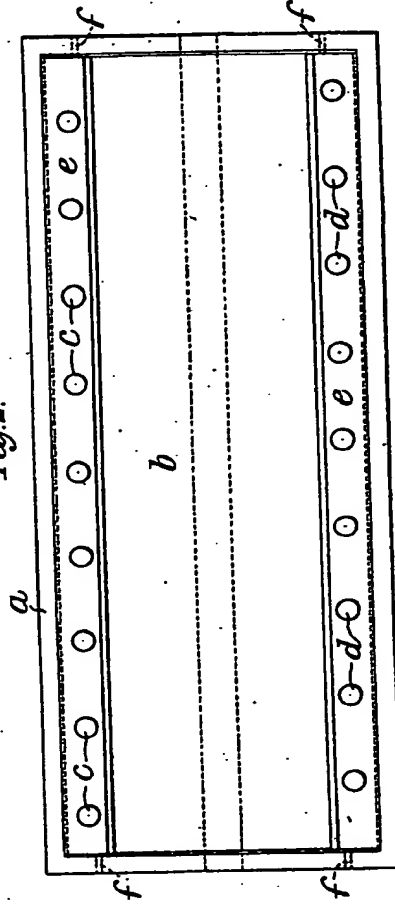


Fig. 3.

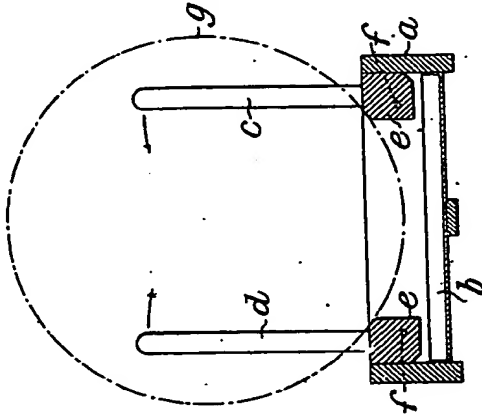


Fig. 4.

